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versally advocated if not always followed, and in continuation of similar work on the site begun in 1905, an attempt was made to reach the original surface of the ground by pits sunk under the present palace at various points. The attempt was most successful. Under the great propylon of the Mycenaean palace remains of an older building were found, including its gateway; the walls of the gateway were still standing to a height of three metres. In another part of the palace five stone graves were discovered under walls of the older building, and under the graves again two distinct earlier periods of occupation were proved by walls and potsherds. One well-preserved skeleton and two monochrome vases were found in the graves. Outside of the southeast corner of the citadel a large deposit of clay figures, vases and other clay objects belonging to the post-Mycenaean time came to light. Dörpfeld explains them as coming from the temple which was built on the site of the megaron after the Mycenaean palace was burned. Other discoveries of geometric vases and objects of bronze and iron were made in graves between the citadel and the modern railroad station. This work is to be continued next spring.

The work at Olympia was inspired by the same motive, namely the search for possible deposits below the level of the present sanctuary. Under the Pelopion were found layers of deposits from different ages, which contained sherds, clay figures and bronzes. The oldest stratum revealed many prehistoric monochrome sherds of the kind found by Dörpfeld in Leukas and regarded by him as the original pottery of the Achaeans. Similar sherds were uncovered in the lowest deposit beneath the Heraion, as well as other pieces on which geometric ornaments were painted in white on the varnish, as in the Kamares ware of Crete. The importance of this discovery is that it proves that the settlement on the site of the Olympian sanctuary dates back to very early times.

The discoveries at the third site are if possible even more interesting as they are concerned with the attempt to identify the Homeric palace and town of Nestor at Pylos. With this purpose in view Dörpfeld explored the vicinity around Samikon on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, and was so fortunate as to receive a clue from a peasant which resulted in the discovery of three Mycenaean tholos tombs under a low citadel. The tombs, though partially destroyed, were found to contain a great number of potsherds with characteristic Mycenaean decoration, gold and silver ornaments, amber beads, amethysts, lapis lazuli, many fragments of ivory and pieces of bone. The trenches sunk in the hill disclosed walls of a building, in a room of which stood several pitthoi containing figs.

The sherds, with the exception of six Mycenaean pieces, were all of the monochrome type found in Leukas and Olympia. Here then, exactly between Samikon and Lepreon, as reported by Strabo, on a hill 60 m. high, and a half-hour distant from the sea, Dörpfeld claims to have found the Pylos of Nestor. Further, he maintains that the original pottery of the Achaeans was not the Mycenaean, but the monochrome ware with incised decoration already mentioned. He intends to make further excavations here also during the coming spring.

BARNARD COLLEGE

THEODORE LESLIE SHEAR

### NEW YORK LATIN CLUB

held its twenty-second meeting at the Hotel Marlborough on Saturday, December 7. The attendance was somewhat disappointing, especially in view of the interesting address that Professor C. P. Parker of Harvard delivered, on Latin Life through Latin Language. He started by quoting Professor Greenough's remarks that you could translate everything into Latin if you could get the proper point of view. Professor Parker paid his respects to Mr. Bennett's views on the Roman pronunciation of Latin, maintaining that we know enough about the Roman pronunciation to approximate it with sufficient accuracy to get a fair idea of how it must have sounded, and holding that the use of the Roman pronunciation is absolutely essential in order to obtain a proper appreciation of the Roman point of view, and that this point of view can not be gotten through the English pronunciation. He minimized Mr. Bennett's objection that very few professors of Latin, much less students, could write and pronounce Latin with due regard to quantity, by remarking with great truth that many people could pronounce with substantial correctness who could not mark the quantities if required to do so. It was impossible also, said Mr. Parker, to get the Roman point of view from courses in Roman archaeology and Roman life; such courses, at least as commonly conducted, give merely the facts of the outer life of the Romans and fail to give the real Roman spirit. It was likewise impossible to get any correct idea from such books as Pater's *Marius the Epicurean*, because the picture of Epicureanism therein contained was entirely different from the picture that we get from Lucretius. No, the only way to obtain a proper appreciation of the Roman point of view was through study of Latin literature at first hand; when this is done we find that the Roman, with all his devotion to war and to the forum, was a dreamy, poetical, musical soul with a great capacity for pathos and a keen appreciation of the spiritual side of life. The Roman in despite of general opinion was tragic in the intensity of his emotions; further, his very love of

comedy and comic situations was a part of the intensity of his feeling. Professor Parker read various selections from Lucretius, Horace and Vergil in support of his position.

After the address Professor Knapp, at the suggestion of the President, made some remarks, in which, among other things, he asked for further light on Professor Parker's statement that the Romans were musical, quoting Cicero's remarks in the opening chapters of the Tusculan Disputations. Professor Parker replied that by calling the Romans musical he had meant to imply that they were distinctly emotional and tended to express that emotion in rhythmical forms. Professor Shumway then urged the necessity of some knowledge of Roman law in order to get the proper point of view of Roman life and thought. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speaker. It is unfortunate that Professor Parker spoke without notes as the readers of The Classical Weekly would undoubtedly profit much from his remarks if they could be printed in full.

#### CLASSICAL CONFERENCE AT SYRACUSE

The Classical Teachers' Association, organized in 1905, will hold its annual meeting on Friday, December 27, at Syracuse, in Room 130 of the Syracuse High School Building. The programme will be as follows:

9.30—(1) Paper by Mr. John B. McHarg, Auburn High School, on Comparative Grammar in the Secondary School.

(2) Illustrated lecture by Professor Edgar A. Emens, of Syracuse University, on The Pre-Persian Sculptures of the Acropolis.

2.30—(3) Paper by Mr. W. A. Jenner, of the Boys High School, Brooklyn, on Educational Aims in Secondary Latin.

(4) Paper by Professor Edward Fitch, of Hamilton College, on Some Points of Emphasis in the Teaching of Elementary Greek.

The notice of the meeting, issued by Professor Frank Smalley, of Syracuse University, the President of the Association, urges all classical teachers to attend. Professor Smalley emphasizes the importance of assembling from time to time for conference, discussion of aims and methods, that we may develop a greater and deeper interest in our chosen studies.

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